

saying: "Yes, it is purely a personal question, so no more of it."

Then came Judge Beaupre's famous outburst, when he told the story of seeing Dreyfus at the German maneuvers in 1888 and afterward recognizing him on the Champ d'Elysee.

M. Demange compelled the witness to acknowledge a long criminal record. Dreyfus, replying to Beaupre, said he had never, officially or otherwise, been invited to the German maneuvers. He had never been invited to dine with German officers. While his family was living at Mulhausen he had been regularly presented to the German general commanding there. He had not attended the maneuvers specified by Beaupre. As a matter of fact, no maneuvers were held there. It was merely a place where regiments drilled.

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Kullmann, the employer of Germain, gave the latter a bad character. He testified that he never heard Germain's present story from him. It was his friend Sachery, the witness declared, who is also an Alsatian, that attended the maneuvers specified by Germain. Kullmann declared that Dreyfus never hired horses at his stables and he disbelieved the whole of Germain's story.

M. Lemoine related a conversation he had with Dreyfus, during which the prisoner told him he had assisted at the German maneuvers at Mulhausen.

Dreyfus declared he remembered the conversation which referred to the movements of the troops on the morning of August 11, 1894. Consequently the position was directly opposite to the one indicated by Germain. Dreyfus added that he was then spending his holidays at Mulhausen, where he often rode out. Consequently, it was not surprising that he occasionally saw troops maneuvering, but this was very different from assisting at the maneuvers.

M. Villon, another one of Beaupre's witnesses, related that in the spring of 1894 he was in the Central Hotel in Berlin and heard two German officers sitting at breakfast. One of the officers said: "We expect to get the mobilization scheme from Dreyfus."

M. Demange cross-questioned the witness, eliciting the fact that the hotel named had gone out of existence.

M. Fischer, a police commissioner at Avescoy, proved that a foreign spy was arrested at Bourges in 1887 for selling details regarding a shell for 1,000 francs. Lieutenant Bernheim, a man of a strong Jewish type, testified that Esterhazy asked him in 1894 to lend him a "second" manual. The witness refused to do this, but did lend Esterhazy other documents which were never returned to him.

He offered this manual to the Esterhazy court-martial, but the court refused to accept it on the ground that the facts mentioned by the witness occurred in August, 1894, whereas the mobilization scheme was not made public until the following April. This statement produced a sensation.

The Shooting Manual Not Private.

Lieutenant Brugere, a retired officer, deposed that he had assisted at the artillery practice at Chalons in 1894, witnessing the working of the "120" cannon. Afterward in going through the artillery park to examine a piece he might have sketched the cannon. There was no precaution taken to prevent this. On May 12, a group of infantry officers witnessed the cannon operating, the artillerymen being ordered to exhibit the cannon. On May 15, the same thing occurred. The witness declared that the shooting manual was not considered confidential in 1894, as the witness bought a copy from the regimental press for the French Artillery for 30 centimes. Privates of the Tenth Regiment Artillery possessed copies of this book, proof of which the witness had procured. Essential extracts from the work were published in Paris in 1894.

Captain Lerond jumped up demanding the right to refute the statements of the last witness. He testified that he had not seen the manual in 1894, but he had seen it in 1895.

General Reges Another Scene.

General Reges jumped up and stalked to the platform with his usual haughty air. He declared Lieutenant Brugere was no longer a French officer, having resigned in an insolent letter to the War Office, in which he stated that he was ashamed to longer serve in the French army.

Lieutenant Brugere protested against this statement, denying that such was the text of his letter.

General Reges: It is not the text, but it is the sense.

Turning impudently in the direction of the hall General Reges called General Dreyfus, who informed the court that Brugere had been dismissed from the army because of his letter.

Maitre Labori demanded the production of this letter and Colonel Joussier promised that it would be produced. The letter really attacks M. de Cavallion, former Minister of War.

Colonel Joussier replied that if the individual had addressed the information to him perhaps he would have summoned him.

Colonel Pinquart confirmed the assertion in Corneille's letter, saying he even suggested to General Dreyfus that he call in all the firing manuals in the Versailles district, in order to ascertain which copy was missing. General Dreyfus attested the same thing.

Major Lauth volunteered the remark that Corneille was a man of low social position of low spirit, of which La Joux was the chief.

Bordeaux Notes Available.

Captain Carvalho testified that most of the information enumerated in the Bordeaux was available to anybody in 1894. Captain Lerond contradicted this statement.

M. Labori read a letter received yesterday from the Secret Service Agent Corneille saying he copied the Bordeaux of a foreign spy in 1894 the firing manual of 1894 showing that there were still traitors in the War Office after Dreyfus was condemned.

M. Labori asked the court to summon Corneille. He protested against La Joux's insinuation. Major Carriere also protested.

Colonel Joussier declared the incident closed for everybody, but Major Carriere plaintively protested again that the defense had the floor wherever it desired, while the Government prosecutor was unable to obtain a hearing. The audience simply roared at this.

General Sebret repeated his testimony before the Court of Cassation in which he argued that the Bordeaux was not the work of an article offered by the handwriting not that of Dreyfus.

No Revelation to Germany.

Major Hartmann affirmed that Germany knew all about the "120" cannon named in the Bordeaux four years earlier. It was delivered to that power by a civil employee in the artillery bureau.

Colonel Joussier asked the witness not to go into side issues at which there were murmurs of protest.

Major Hartmann replied that his information was of great importance to the defense. He continued his technical evidence until the arrival of the recess hour.

After recess there was a brief cross-examination, in the course of which the witness discussed Berthou's wonderful system, finally declaring it was impossible to ever discover the author of the document.

M. Bertillon jumped up in the court, sets matters right in the stomach; a healthy stomach does the rest.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

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At Hechts' Today.

First sale of skirts.

We have reached the point where the standard of excellence in ready-made skirts is not high enough for us. The linings and trimmings are not what they should be—the workmanship is far from perfect and the makers' profits have been too large. As you know, it is the constant aim of this organization to bring you the most trustworthy merchandise at the very lowest prices. Every part of the chain of the six Hecht stores are working to gain this end. So we are making our own skirts. We have a factory which is the most completely equipped in this country. We put in the very best linings and bindings—we make them up more thoroughly, and we can do it at an immense saving. Most of the extra profit which formerly went to the outside maker now goes to you. In other words, we are enabled by making the skirts ourselves—notwithstanding the fact that it costs us more to make them—to offer them for a fourth less than the prices we had to ask.

Everybody knows of "Nubian" waterproofed fast black lining and of the celebrated "S. H. & M." waterproof velvet binding. We use both these brands in our skirts, and we make up each garment with the new improved "habit-backs."

Storekeepers will tell you that at present skirts are high priced because of the advance in the price of materials and labor. That is a fact. All ours were made up before the advance—along in the early part of spring—and we are not asking a penny extra because of this advance.

Black silk crepon skirts.

Three sorts of black silk crepon skirts—with the new habit-backs and lined with "Nubian" fast black lining and bound with "S. H. & M." waterproof velvet binding—the most ultra-stylish skirts of the coming season—

\$12.98 for those which would cost \$18.98,

\$9.98 for those which would cost \$12.98,

\$6.98 for those which would cost \$9.98.

—if we had to buy them of some skirt-maker—and they wouldn't be such perfect skirts as they are.

\$9.98 cheviot serge skirts, \$5.98

—a particularly handsome quality of cheviot serge—black or blue; also lined with "Nubian" fast black lining and bound with "S. H. & M." waterproof velvet binding and made up with the new habit-back.

\$5.98 cheviot serge skirts, \$3.98.

Choice of black or blue; made up with the new habit-back—finished superbly—the most perfect-fitting skirts possible to buy at any price.

\$6.50 gray habit-cloth skirts, \$3.98.

One of the very best qualities; you cannot possibly buy its equal for less than \$6.50; and no other store can sell this skirt for \$3.98, because they do not make them as we do.

\$4.98 cheviot serge skirts, \$2.98.

This lot is limited; we made them up from a mill's sample pieces; they are made up with the new habit-backs and trimmed with three rows of satin bands in overskirt effects. They are all wool and are in black only. \$2.98 instead of \$4.98.

Figured brilliantine skirts, 99c.

We have found that in making them ourselves, we can make up a black figured brilliantine skirt to sell for 99c, for which we would get \$1.79. We bought them ready-made. You see what a saving our making them enables us to make.

Ladies' 15c collars, 5c.

We have taken of a Troy collar-making concern all their seconds in ladies' 15c linen collars. When a collar is soiled in making, when there is a drop stitch, it is thrown aside and counted a "second," because it is a "perfect." The imperfections in every instance are very slight and cannot be noticed by anybody outside a collar factory, and do not impair the wear a bit. This lot contains collars of all styles and all sizes, 5 cents each.

At Hechts' Today.

We announce two wrapper sales.

We have by the greatest amount of bartering, secured two immense lots of wrappers for half and less than half what they're worth. We shall turn them over to you just as we bought them—allowing you to make the same proportionate saving. It is a splendid lot of garments; no better or more particular maker lives than the one who made them. He must have lost heavily, because such wrappers cannot be made up for what we ask for them.

59 cents

—for hundreds of the finest laines, batistes, percales, etc., with ruffles over shoulders; wide skirts; with separate waist linings; some of them trimmed with embroidery.

None could be sold for less than \$1.25 and most of them would be \$2 if we bought them at regular prices.

3,665 men's "Champion" Shirts, 39c.

The offering of this lot of shirts will cause a veritable sensation. There are no better or more perfect colored shirts made than the "Champion" brand—made by Joseph Schenthal & Co., of Baltimore, Md. They make these same shirts up for stores in every city in the land to be sold for 50c, 75c, and \$1, yet we are enabled by taking this immense quantity to sell them for 39c. All are stiff bosom shirts, with detachable collars; they are all in new and desirable patterns, and in sizes from 14 to 17½. 39c each—think of it! You'll see in a moment that you've paid 50c to \$1 for them.

Ladies' \$2 and \$2.50 oxfords, \$1.19.

Nearly a thousand pairs of ladies' black and tan oxfords were made up by a leading maker for one of the largest concerns in the East, but were delivered long after the promised time and the retailer refused to take them. Shoe-buyer was told of it, and here they are; but, instead of \$2 and \$2.50—are offered you for \$1.19.

They are fine oxfords, of black and tan vicid; hand-made; in all sizes and all widths—from A to E; in opera, coin and bulldog toes. Values such as they have never before been offered by any store in town.

240 pairs men's \$2.50 and \$3 shoes, \$1.79.

240 pairs of men's enamel calf and tan Russia calf lace shoes with three soles and extension edges, the identical shoe which is sold for \$2.50 and \$3.00 in every shoe store in town, are offered you today for \$1.79.

Stylish Rough Riders.

"Rough Riders" of felt, trimmed with band of ribbon, and also with quilt, which sold earlier in the season 79c for \$1.79, for..... 49c

Untrimmed Red "Rough Riders," same which you remember sold for \$1.19 formerly, now for..... 49c

HECHT & COMPANY,

513-515 Seventh Street.

At Hechts' Today.

Special offering boys' suits, \$1.98.

200 boys' all-wool double-breasted cheviot suits—new garments made for this season's selling; in sizes from 8 to 16 years, which will be sold for \$3 a suit will be put on sale at \$1.98 today.

Knee pants, 49c. Shirt waists, 19c. Golf caps, 25c.

As a special offering today the boys' department we shall sell all-wool knee pants in sizes 3 to 16 years, which are 98c. values, for 49c. Boys' indigo blue cheviot and percale shirt-waists, which are usually sold at 39c., will be sold at 19c. today. Lot of boys' blue cloth golf caps, with silk lining and also the latest plaid cheviot golf caps, which sell for 25c., for 25c. today.

Corsets at a bargain. Men's suits up to \$17.50 at \$5.00.

An opportunity to buy ladies' fine coutil corsets in black, white, or grey at nearly half usual prices.

75c corsets for 49c. \$1.50 corsets for 98c. \$2.00 corsets for \$1.49.

Any white waists, 69c.

Out they go! There are some beauties in the lot yet—some which sold earlier in the season for \$3.50. Some stores would hold these out but we shall not. The finest embroidery trimmed and embroidered inserted white India linen waists go at 69c. just the same as those not quite so elaborate.

"I'm Glad I Met You, Mary," 16c

—the newest popular song. This piece is listed at 50c; is sold by about every music store for 25c; our price for tomorrow is 16c. All the popular songs which sell at 25c elsewhere are 16c here.

12c handkerchiefs, 9c.

150 dozen ladies' white handkerchiefs, trimmed with lace corner and edges, in handsome patterns, such as are sold for 12-15c elsewhere; here tomorrow for 9c.

Velvet satin back ribbon.

No. 5 for 10c. No. 12 for 25c. No. 7 for 15c. No. 16 for 25c. No. 9 for 19c. No. 40 for 44c. No. 1 ribbon with satin back, instead of 39c apiece, will be sold today for 29c apiece.

Ladies' 25c hos., 12c.

25 dozen ladies' new polka dot navy blue hose, full seamless, which are sold elsewhere for 25c. will be sold here today for 12-15c pair.

Men's 25c hose, 12c.

100 dozen men's black unvarnished silk half-hose, full seamless and guaranteed fast color, instead of 25c for 12-15c.

Medium-weight jackets, \$4.98.

We shall put on sale today a shipment of ladies' medium-weight black jersey jackets—silk lined and made according to the new style—at \$4.98. We bought them to sell for \$7; hence at \$4.98 they are wonderfully cheap. Why not buy one of this lot and make the saving?

WILLARD'S CHANGES HANDS.

Morgan Lewis Becomes Lessee of the Well-Known Hotel.

The well-known Willard Hotel yesterday changed hands, O. G. Staples, the lessee and proprietor, transferring it to Morgan Lewis, the gentleman who conducted the hotel a year or more ago under a former arrangement with Mr. Staples. Mr. Staples had a seven-year lease on the property from the Willard estate, two years of which are yet unexpired. In the former deal with Mr. Lewis he rented the hotel to him, but retained the lease. Legal differences arose between them and Mr. Lewis gave up his rental to Mr. Staples again. The transaction yesterday included the lease as well as the hotel business, so that Mr. Staples has now given up all interest in the property. The transfer was effected through Douglas & Maclell, of the law firm of Maclell & Maclell.

The statement was made yesterday by a friend of Mr. Lewis that his plans regarding the property are large and important. No particulars could be learned, but it is understood that a syndicate of capitalists is associated with him in the lease, and it is thought probable that the old plan for building a new structure on the site may be considered. Joseph Willard, the owner of the building and real estate, was seen regarding this feature of the matter yesterday, but he declined to make any statement.

BLAMED FOR JONES' DEATH.

The Coroner Authorizes the Police to Hold Charles Bowen.

A coroner's jury convened at the Sixth precinct stationhouse yesterday at 1 o'clock to enquire into the cause of the death of Samuel Jones, colored, who died August 25, his death being caused, it is alleged, from the effects of a blow received on the head in a fight with Charles E. Bowen, also colored, September 15, 1898. A number of witnesses were examined and testified to the facts in the case and Coroner Carr made a statement regarding the injuries to the dead man's head at the time of the fight.

It appears that Bowen and Jones became involved in a quarrel about money matters, during the course of which Bowen struck his adversary repeatedly over the head with a pair of bicycle handlebars. Jones was taken to the hospital, where it was found that he had a compound fracture of the skull. The man became paralyzed shortly after arriving at the hospital, and an operation was performed which greatly relieved the patient.

He recovered in about three weeks and was discharged from the hospital apparently cured. In March, 1899, Jones was brought into the hospital suffering from convulsions. An operation similar to the first relieved him and the patient was again discharged. On August 25 he came into the hospital again, suffering as before from convulsions, and died at midday. The death was reported to Coroner Carr, and an investigation he ordered. The inquest, after hearing the evidence the jury deliberated only a few moments and returned a verdict authorizing the police to hold Bowen for the action of the grand jury. Bowen was arrested at the time of the fight and served a term in jail.

Bicycle Collide.

Thomas A. Meyers, of 1009 Eighth Street northeast, and Herbert Daley, of 1230 Bladenburg, bicyclists, met in collision while riding at the corner of Fifth Street and New York Avenue northeast, about 4:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The front wheel of Daley's bicycle was broken and he was thrown to the ground, sustaining bruises about the face. He was attended by Dr. Fowler, of 141 Fifth Street, and then removed to his home in No. 2 patrol wagon. Meyers apparently was uninjured.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

There is no finer table beverage than Heurich's.

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ON A SERIOUS CHARGE.

John Warwick, Colored, Accused of an Attempted Assault.

Detective Sam Brown, of the Ninth precinct, made an important capture yesterday when he arrested and locked up John Warwick, colored, who gives his age as twenty-five years, but who appears to be much older. The man is accused of a serious offence, and will be prosecuted for it in the Police Court this morning. The complaint against Warwick is Mrs. Bowen, of 1106 O Street northeast. She informed the police yesterday that while seated on her doorstep Thursday afternoon she was accosted by a colored man who asked her to go into the house with him to see if there was not something that needed repairing. Mrs. Bowen stated that the man was intoxicated and was ordered from the house. Instead of complying he took hold of her and attempted to assault her. She screamed for help and the negro was frightened away.

When the facts in the case were known to Lieutenant Daley he detailed Detective Brown on the case with the result that Warwick was arrested yesterday afternoon.

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